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Steel Price Rise and Living Costs

We May Be Paying More for Certain Products In Year Ahead

FOR the twelfth consecutive year, an increase in the cost of steel has been announced. This year the report of a \$6 per ton price rise is causing much public debate because it comes during a time of great concern about America's economic future.

The cost-of-living index has just taken another jump. The Senate Finance Committee is holding hearings on the state of the nation's financial health. Congress still is involved in action on the President's budget, trimming it wherever the legislators see fit.

All these factors prompted the public to take a long look at the steel increase. The consumer is worried that the cost of his new automobile, refrigerator, television, or other steel commodities will go up.

Business leaders express concern that the steel increase has set a pattern. They believe other industries, like aluminum, meat, and glass, may also up their prices.

Government economists are disappointed that the price increase on steel came immediately after the President's plea to industries to hold costs at present levels. They feel this price rise will add to the problem of inflation.

One of the biggest questions in everyone's mind is: "Was the in-
(Concluded on page 2)



ISTANBUL has a fine new hotel. It overlooks the Bosphorus, the narrow strait separating European and Asian Turkey.

Turkey Is Wary of Soviet Offer

Middle Eastern Nation, Strong Ally of the United States, Continues to Resist Communist Pressure Despite Need for Economic Assistance

PRESSED by troubles in world trade, short of wheat because of drought, and hard hit by spring earthquakes, the sturdy nation of Turkey is working to solve her problems without giving in to communist pressure.

The Soviet Union is trying to get a foothold in Turkey with offers of economic assistance. The Reds are promising a big loan. They want to send engineers and other specialists into Turkish industrial plants to work as advisors. The pattern is familiar. It's the one the Russians have fol-

lowed in seeking to lure Egypt and Syria in the Middle East—and many other countries of the world—into the Red camp.

The Turks are walking a cautious path so far. They seem willing to carry on normal trade with the Soviet Union, but they don't want to get caught in any Red traps. Much as they would like to receive more economic aid, the Turks are shying away from Red proposals as this story is being written.

Turkey seems determined to stick

with the free and independent world, and to depend on U. S. aid to help solve her difficulties. The Middle Eastern land has shown repeatedly her attitude against communism.

During the spring, for example, Turkey strengthened military forces along her frontier with Syria, a pro-communist land. The Turkish forces—with U. S.-made tanks, jet fighter planes, and troops—moved when Reds tried to take over the government of nearby Jordan.

The Turks were determined that anti-communist King Hussein should keep power in Jordan. There was danger that Syrian forces would try to overthrow the King. Had Syrian troops moved against Hussein, the Turkish army stood ready to help Jordan.

Should new danger to Jordan arise, Turkey probably would again be ready to take a hand. Her help would be valuable. The Turkish army, with about 400,000 men, is one of the best-trained in the Middle East. It has modern weapons, including about 1,000 planes. The United States supplied much of the military equipment, and U. S. officers helped to teach the Turks how to use their new weapons.

Five thousand Turks helped the United States and other nations defend the Republic of South Korea from communist attack by North Korea in 1950-53. The Turkish troops won high praise for their bravery in action.

Turkey—a republic—is our ally in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for defending free Europe against communist attack. Turkey also belongs to the Middle East Treaty Organization (METO)—along with Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, and Britain.

(Continued on page 6)

HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

LOW ON WATER

Unless the Panama Canal Zone gets a good deal of rain soon, big ships may have trouble sailing through the famous Central American waterway. Because of drought conditions in the canal region, the water levels of Madden and Gatun Lakes, which supply much of the water needed to operate the canal's system of locks, are becoming dangerously low.

MORE TV FOR SOVIETS

The Soviet Union, which now has around 30 television stations in operation, plans to put more transmitters on the air soon. This year, TV stations will be built in 10 Russian cities not now served by television, and around a dozen more transmitters are being planned for 1958.

IRON PROSPECTORS

In 1867, gold prospectors with mules and shovels poured into the rocky and barren areas of central and western Wyoming. Today, a different kind of prospector with modern power equip-

ment is moving into the same region.

Today's prospectors aren't looking for gold. They are hunting for iron ore, which is badly needed by our expanding industries. Most explorations for iron ore are being made in the area between Rock Springs and South Pass City, Wyoming.

BIG NATURAL BRIDGE

Nature has carved hundreds of bridges and arches in various parts of our country. The biggest of these, according to the National Geographic Magazine, is Rainbow Bridge in Utah. This natural bridge is 309 feet high and is almost broad enough to frame the United States Capitol.

THOUSANDS OF LETTERS

The United Nations headquarters in New York City has been getting thousands of letters from individuals and groups around the world since Russian troops brutally crushed the anti-communist uprising in Hungary last fall. Though the contents of the letters have not been made public, it is

widely believed that much of the UN's mail on Hungary is sharply critical of Russia for its actions in the unhappy European land.

MRS. COOLIDGE DIES

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, 78, died in Northampton, Massachusetts, July 8. Her late husband, as Vice President, became President at the death of Warren Harding in 1923, and, in 1924, was elected to a 4-year term of his own. Mr. Coolidge died in 1933.

BERLIN EXHIBIT

A newly-rebuilt, modern residential region is now on display in West Berlin. The area, known as the Hansa Quarter, was badly damaged during World War II. Architects and builders from many parts of the world cooperated in rebuilding the Hansa Quarter as an example of the good that can come from global cooperative efforts.

The Hansa Quarter includes 22 multi-story apartment buildings, 48 family dwellings, 2 churches, a school, a library, and a shopping center.

Price of Steel

(Concluded from page 1)

crease justified?" The steel companies say it was, on the basis of their rising labor costs.

It is pointed out that after last summer's 34-day strike in the steel industry, new wage contracts called for a total of 45.6 cents an hour more in wages, to be spread over the next three years. This total does not include the automatic raises granted when the cost-of-living index goes up. On July 1, the day the second-year provisions of the contract went into effect, 650,000 steel workers got increases amounting to 17.1 cents an hour. Of this amount, 7 cents was a direct pay hike, 4 cents was a cost-of-

about \$3.50 a ton. Instead, the steel industry exaggerates wage increases and tries to make bigger profits than ever. For instance, if wage increases total \$100, the steel operators ask \$300 in price increases for their steel. In other words, they increase their price 3 times as much as they increase wages."

The United States Steel Corporation, America's largest producer of steel, was the first company to announce the increase. Bethlehem Steel, the No. 2 producer, as well as other major steel companies, also gave notice of similar increases.

Although consumers fear an immediate jump in prices of goods made from steel, economists throughout the country feel that increases for consumer products will not come until next year. It would take that long

construction had this year—especially in such steel-using industries as road building. It is believed that a total of 117 million tons of steel will be made this year.

There are plans for expansion, too. One company hopes to be producing 5 million tons more steel per year by 1958. It expects to spend more than 1 billion dollars to make this expansion program possible.

If the United States continues to produce 117 million tons of steel annually, she will hold her position as the world's No. 1 steel-producing nation. Communist Russia is the second largest producer, with an output of about 49½ million tons in 1955. West Germany, the United Kingdom, and France ranked next in the production of steel. The free nations together turned out 228 million tons of steel

much of the best ore in this range already has been used, and steelmakers are looking for new supplies.

Alabama and Pennsylvania furnish large quantities of ore, but it also is necessary to buy about 26 million tons from other countries. Most imported ore comes from Canada and Venezuela. Liberia, Peru, Sweden, and Chile also sell us some. Smaller amounts are bought from British West Africa, Brazil, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Britain.

Steel men, however, hope in the future to use big deposits of low-grade iron ore found in America, rather than purchase supplies of high-grade ore abroad. One source is a hard, rock-like material called *taconite*, which has some iron in it. Found near the Mesabi Range, this material is available in billions of tons, but does not contain nearly as much iron as high-grade ore.

Because the *taconite* is so hard, miners have had trouble digging it. The material blunted their drills and didn't contain enough iron to pay for the digging. Now, however, explosives are used to blow the *taconite* into small pieces, which are then crushed into powder. Powerful magnets draw out from the powder the bits of iron, which are then rolled into pellets the size of walnuts.

Pellets, composed of two-thirds iron, now are being turned out by the tons and are finding their way to the blast furnaces of America's steel mills. It is reported that more than 11,000,000 tons of pellets a year now are being produced at 2 plants alone. Other ore and steel companies also are working to develop *taconite* mining.

Another low-grade ore, called *jasper*, is of interest to steel men. *Jasper*, found in the northern peninsula of Michigan, can be made into pellets like *taconite*. In 1956 only about 500,000 tons of *jasper* were produced. Experts feel certain this output can be greatly increased.

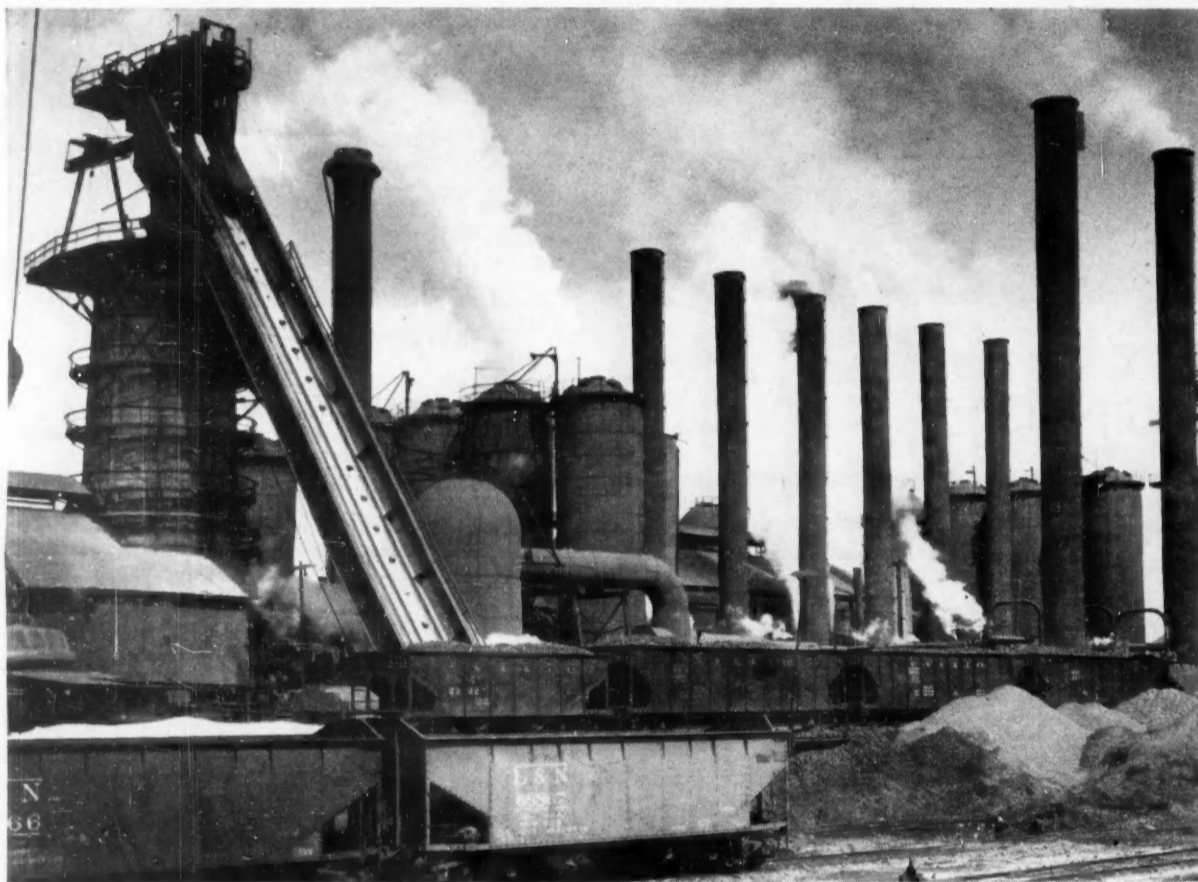
The red sandstone found near Birmingham, Alabama, also may contain usable iron ore. Experiments now are under way. Scientists are hopeful that the 1 billion tons of sandstone found in that area will be a valuable addition to the steel industry.

These signs of progress are very encouraging to the leaders of American industry, who constantly must find ways to keep industrial production in step with population growths. Many authorities believe the United States will need 170,000,000 tons of steel a year by 1975. It will take a lot of iron ore to manufacture that much steel.

To make the steel, the iron ore, coke, and limestone are put into a blast furnace for smelting. Under tremendous heat, these substances are smelted into pig iron. Then the pig iron—plus scrap metal and smaller amounts of other materials—is put into an open hearth furnace. Again the heat is very high and the molten mass cooks until it reaches a certain quality. A plug in the furnace then is pulled out, and the fiery liquid steel flows into great molds to harden.

The molded pieces of steel are ingots. They are heated until they become soft enough for rolling. Under the pressure of heavy rollers the ingots become slabs. The slabs, in turn, are rolled into plates, bars, and rods at finishing mills. From there, they go to factories that manufacture the steel into thousands of products we use.

—By ANITA DASBACH



BIG U. S. STEEL MILL, whose production is vital to the success of our automobile and machine factories, and other industry

living pay increase, and the remainder was for pension and other benefits.

"Thus," argue the steelmen, "this increase in labor costs means steel now costs us \$10.26 a ton more to produce. Yet we only upped the price by \$6."

Their figures show that 5 years ago, before a 1952 increase, steel sold for \$111.50 a ton. Adding this year's \$6 raise, it now costs \$146 a ton. That is a 31 per cent increase. On the other hand, the average hourly wage before a 1952 raise was about \$1.87. Adding all the raises since then, plus the 17.1 cents this year, the hourly wage now stands at \$2.82. That is an increase of 50 per cent in the past 5 years.

Steel men also say that their raw materials now cost more than ever, and that it is becoming more expensive to build new steel mills or to expand the old ones.

Leaders of the steelworkers' union, however, say the price increase was not justified. They say, "It is a rule-of-thumb in the steel industry that for every penny boost in wages, the price of steel goes up 20 cents a ton. On the basis of our current 17.1 cents boost, steel should have gone up only

for items manufactured from the higher-priced steel to reach the retail stores. Many point out that prices might not go up at all, since present competition for the consumer's dollar is very keen. Industries may prefer to absorb the increases rather than risk losing business by hiking their prices.

It is figured that the increased cost of steel would make a \$3,000 automobile cost only about \$11.58 more and a \$300 refrigerator only 66 cents more.

The answer to whether or not the steel price increase was justified may come from two forthcoming Congressional investigations. The Senate Antitrust subcommittee is planning to start hearings on steel pricing soon, for steel is one of 6 industries under study. Steel also will come to the attention of the Senate Finance Committee, presently conducting hearings on the country's financial condition.

Meanwhile the steel mills continue to roll, operating at 86 per cent of capacity. During the first half of this year, steel production was 1,500,000 tons less than in the first 6 months of 1956. Part of this decrease, however, was attributed to the slow start that

in 1955, far outproducing the communist countries.

In all nations, the manufacture of steel is a process that demands vast amounts of raw materials, such as iron ore, scrap metal, coke, and limestone. To make 1 ton of steel, 2½ tons of these raw materials are needed.

They are not easy to acquire, and so the manufacture of steel is a long, complicated process. For instance, the raw material *coke* comes from soft coal. The coal, however, first must be baked in big ovens whose heat removes certain substances. What is left is *coke* for making steel.

The scrap iron necessary for the manufacture of steel comes to the mills from automobile companies and other industries that have leftover metals. In many industrial cities one can see huge piles of old machinery, railway equipment, and junked cars that have been cut up. Many of these junk piles go to steel mills. The mills themselves furnish some scrap.

Iron ore is the raw material hardest to acquire. U. S. steel mills must buy it from many places. Much of it comes from the Lake Superior region, particularly from the Mesabi Range of northern Minnesota. However,



CELAL BAYAR

NEWSMAKER

ANXIOUSLY watching the ups and downs being recorded on economic graphs, is Celal Bayar, President of inflation-plagued Turkey. This is not the first time, however, that the 73-year-old Turk has helped his nation face economic and political crises.

Bayar's history of political service is a long one. It begins in 1907, when he joined the Party of Union and began to move up quickly in the party's organization. His unending struggle has been to give Turkey a sound economy and democratic government.

The first big landmark in Bayar's career came in 1909, when he participated in the uprising that gave Turkey a more liberal constitutional form of government in the Ottoman Empire. He went on to serve as a member of the Turkish Parliament, putting to good use the knowledge of economics he had gained as a banker.

Following World War I, Bayar was active in helping fellow patriots who organized the Nationalist Party, which was dedicated to Turkey's freedom. He was elected Minister of Economy in 1920 and the next year also became acting Foreign Minister. Following the 1923 proclamation which made Turkey a republic, Bayar served as a member of Parliament and became Minister of Settlement, Construction, and Exchange of Population.

During the worst period of world depression in the 1930's, President Kemal Ataturk asked Bayar to be the nation's Minister of National Economy. The task was not easy, but the economics minister is credited with playing an important role in reducing the effects of the depression on Turkey and in developing her economy.

In 1937, Bayar was made Premier and served for 2 years. When World War II came, he remained a member of the Assembly. Still not satisfied with the nation's internal freedom after the war, Bayar devoted himself to organizing the new Democratic Party. He promised more democracy—and a turn from government control of industry to development of more private business operations.

All Bayar's work was climaxed when the Grand National Assembly named him President of Turkey in 1950. It is said, however, that he did not want to be President, but would rather work as off-stage boss of the Democratic party.

After 1950, his job became a big one, as he undertook to guide his nation along the road he had chosen—economic stability and international ties with the world's free nations.

—By ANITA DASBACH

Pakistan to Celebrate Birthday

Asian Land's Prime Minister Is Visitor Here

PRIME Minister H. S. Suhrawardy of Pakistan, now visiting the United States, is the leader of one of the newest nations in the world. The Moslem country of Pakistan will celebrate the 10th anniversary of its independence this August 15th.

Pakistan was long a part of old India, which was under British rule. In the old India, the population included both Moslems and Hindus. Following World War II, the Asian territory was divided and freed of British control. One region became the Republic of India, with mostly a Hindu population. Independent Pakistan became the home of most of old India's Moslem people.

Pakistan is an unusual land, since there are 2 separate parts, which are divided by a 900-mile stretch of Indian territory. The 2 sections are quite different geographically.

Even though the soil is rich, the people in Pakistan barely make a living. The country is one of the most densely populated in the world. A total of 75,800,000 people are squeezed within its area of 364,737 square miles. There is an average of about 208 persons per square mile. Pakistan is about the size of Texas and Colorado combined and has more than 7 times the number of inhabitants of the 2 U. S. states.

In the mountainous, dry western division, great changes in temperature are experienced. The thermometer goes up to 120 degrees in the

daytime during the summer, but drops sharply at night. The Indus River and its tributaries rush down from the northern mountains, and the water is used to irrigate the dry soil. Wheat and cotton are the main crops. The capital, Karachi, is located in the western section.

In contrast, East Pakistan is a hot,

One of the biggest problems facing Pakistan is its lack of industrial development. Practically no manufacturing is done. Although most of the world's jute is raised there, it wasn't until 1950 that any of it was processed and made into burlap. It had been exported as a raw material. Even though cotton is grown, cotton cloth must be imported.

Illiteracy is high, and poverty and disease very common. There are only 7,000 miles of railways and 8,000 miles of highways. Airlines link the 2 sections, and boats go around the tip of India to carry goods between the different regions.

In the 10 years since British India was broken up into Pakistan and India, the major source of trouble has been a dispute over the state of Kashmir. The Hindu Prince of Kashmir agreed to unite with India. Since the majority of the people are Moslem, Pakistan objected and argued that the people of Kashmir had a right to choose which country they wanted to join. Fighting broke out between Pakistan and India over the territory. In 1948, the United Nations brought an end to fighting, but the main issues have not yet been decided.

With a natural abundance of resources and the help of the United Nations, the United States, and other countries, the people of Pakistan may one day enjoy a much higher standard of living.

—By NANCY BLACKWOOD



MAP FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY CRAIG
PAKISTAN celebrates its 10th year as a free nation in August (see story)

wet, almost tropical region. The land stretches in a low, fertile plain across the mouths of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra Rivers. The rivers carry silt down from the Himalaya Mountains and constantly enrich the soil. Rice and about 80% of the world's jute for burlap is grown in the eastern section.

Historical Background - - Counting People

UNCLE Sam is already looking for persons to take the 1960 nationwide population count. The Census Bureau plans to employ around 170,000 individuals to do the job.

Keeping records of populations is a practice almost as old as the history of man. In ancient Biblical times, Moses was perhaps the first leader to count and classify men available for military service. The Romans, in the days of the Caesars, made lists of persons liable to taxation.

European cities began to count populations in the 1400's. The German city, Nurnberg, probably made the first metropolitan census in 1449. Sweden claims to be the first country to have made a nation-wide census. The Swedish population count, in 1749, was based on records kept by the churches.

William Bradford made one of the earliest listings of people in Colonial America. He recorded the names of the little band of Pilgrims that came from Europe aboard the Mayflower to found the Plymouth Colony in 1620.

The early colonists well knew that records were valuable, if only for historical purposes. Families used pages in their Bibles to record births and deaths, and churches kept general lists of people in the villages. Towns and cities made population counts to find out who was liable for taxes and military service.

The colonists were busy pioneers, though, and had little time for keeping detailed statistics. Many of the early records are incomplete and of

doubtful accuracy. When George Washington was a boy, for example, Virginia counted only persons over 16 who were subject to taxes. The total population of the colony was estimated by multiplying the number of persons listed for taxes by 3. Massachusetts, on the other hand, has carefully kept records of births, deaths, and total population that date back to the early days of this country.

Our Constitution provides for a census of the population every 10 years. The count is necessary to determine how many representatives each state is entitled to send to Congress. Since population goes up in some states and decreases in others, the counts at 10-year intervals determine whether a state may send more or fewer representatives to Congress.

The first nation-wide census under

the Constitution was completed in 1790. Only a few hundred men were employed for the job. They rode horses or walked through the thinly settled country to count the people.

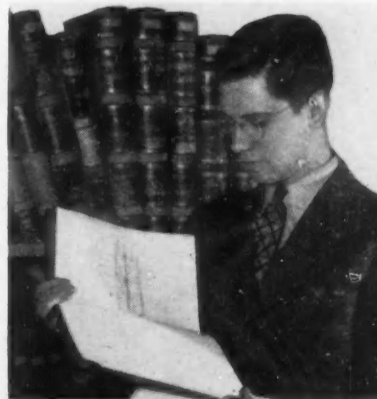
After making the rounds in his area, a census taker posted his list in a post office or some other public place. People were asked to check the list to see that nobody had been overlooked. Eventually, the lists were sent to the nation's capital, where they were all added together. The total for the first census was 3,929,214.

At the start, census takers put down only the names of heads of families. Other members of families were grouped primarily according to age, as being under or over 16. The practice of taking down the names of all persons and classifying them according to age, sex, and race was begun with the census of 1850.

Today, the Bureau of the Census uses thousands of counters to gather detailed information about our population. The census takers may ask a person how much schooling he has had, whether he owns or rents a home, and if he has such items as radios, TV sets, telephones, and washing machines in his home. The Census Bureau and other federal agencies gather information on births, deaths, causes of deaths, and population trends in various parts of the country.

Information collected by census takers is useful to many groups, including businessmen who learn of changes in our buying habits.

—By ANTON BERLE



INSPECTING 1890 census records at the Bureau of the Census

The Story of the Week



ADMIRAL FELIX STUMP

Pacific Commander

"Don't look for trouble, but if approached with hostile intent, fire! Don't wait to get your heads blown off!"

That was the terse message Admiral Felix Stump sent to his men in 1954 when they were being fired upon by Red Chinese planes while making reconnaissance flights over Far Eastern waters. His order brought results. Red Chinese attacks on our planes dropped off when the communists learned that we would shoot back.

Today, Admiral Stump hopes for results in a new mission—that of welding all of our fighting forces in the Pacific area into a single, hard-hitting unit. That is the task he set for himself when he took over as commander of all of our Pacific military forces earlier this month.

In his new post, Admiral Stump supervises the activities of some 500,000 American servicemen spread over 75,000,000 square miles of land and water. Land, sea, and air forces in Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan (Formosa), Guam, Okinawa, Iwo Jima, and Hawaii are under Stump's command. His headquarters are in Hawaii.

An Annapolis graduate of 1917, Stump is a Virginian by birth. Now 62, he has spent all of his adult life in the Naval service.

The Admiral gets little time away from his duties. He usually starts his day around 5:30 in the morning, and seldom leaves his office before 5:30 in the evening. When he can get away from his work, he likes to play tennis with his wife. He also enjoys hunting for wild bees—a favorite hobby of his.

State-Federal Relations

State and federal officials are now organizing a special group to study Uncle Sam's relations with the states. The group will search for ways in which certain activities now being handled by the federal government might be handed over to state officials.

President Eisenhower called for such a study group not long ago at a meeting of state governors at Williamsburg, Virginia. The President said that the states should take a more active part in a number of fields—such as slum clearance in large cities and the fight for safer highways—than they are now doing. The Chief Executive added that the federal government should gradually withdraw from such fields as these.

Within the past few decades, federal assistance to state governments and federal supervision of various projects within state boundaries have been growing steadily. According to a recent congressional study, the federal government has pumped over 80½ billion dollars in aid to the 48 states and our territories since 1934. Federal assistance programs have included aid to schools, highway construction projects, flood control, and many dozens of other programs.

Though the governors generally favor less federal interference in state affairs, many of them say their states need continued help from Uncle Sam to make ends meet. Without federal assistance, these governors argue, the states would be forced to raise taxes so high that many of their residents would be unable to pay them.

Despite these objections, the governors have agreed to support a study of state-federal relations. The study would seek ways to decrease Uncle Sam's activities within the states without causing them new financial worries.

Moscow and Peiping

There are signs that relations between Moscow and Red China's capital of Peiping are no longer as friendly as they once were. So says newsman Harry Schwartz of *The New York Times*. Here, in brief, is what Mr. Schwartz has to say about Moscow-Peiping ties:

The Chinese people have for centuries distrusted their Russian neighbors, for Moscow has robbed China of certain seaports and large quantities of natural wealth in past years. After World War II, anti-Russian feeling in China reached a new high when the

Soviets seized billions of dollars' worth of machines in the Chinese province of Manchuria.

Also, Moscow has been exacting a heavy price for its "friendship" with Peiping. The Soviets have insisted that Red China follow their leadership in global matters. In addition, Red China must pay dearly for the military and economic aid it is getting from Russia.

Despite these points of difference between Russia and Red China, there are still many things that bind the 2 countries together. For one thing, the 2 giant nations have a common ideology—communism. They both consider the United States as their chief enemy. Finally, because many western nations refuse to supply Red China with badly needed industrial goods, that country depends heavily on Moscow for such items.

Capitol Changes?

Later this month, a special congressional study group is scheduled to recommend whether or not major structural changes should be made in the United States Capitol at this time.

Some congressmen would like to rebuild the central portion of the Capitol and enlarge the structure to provide additional office space. Other lawmakers oppose such a move, saying that it would be too costly at a time when government spending is already at a high level.

If Congress does decide to enlarge the Capitol, it will be the first major change to be made in that structure in many years. The cornerstone of the Capitol was set in place in 1793. The building was only partly finished by 1800 when Congress moved from its temporary quarters in Philadel-



THIS JAPANESE UMBRELLA HAT is large enough to protect the wearer as well as her camera from sun and rain

phia to the nation's new seat of government in Washington, D. C.

House and Senate shared the same chamber in the Capitol at first. In 1807 the House moved into a new room. Later, in 1812, both legislative chambers were badly damaged when the British set fire to the Capitol. About 7 years passed before the Capitol was repaired and the lawmakers could move back from temporary meeting places to their old quarters.

In 1850, Congress authorized the addition of 2 wings to the Capitol, and a short time later the central dome was rebuilt. The House moved into the south wing in 1857, and the Senate occupied the north wing in 1860. Except for brief periods when repairs were being made, the 2 legislative bodies have since retained these quarters.

Over the years, many conveniences have been introduced. In 1865 steam heating was installed. About 10 years later, elevators were put into operation. In 1882 electric lights were first introduced, though they did not take the place of the gas lights in the Senate chamber until 1897. The Capitol was air-conditioned in the 1920's and the 1930's.

Hurricane Warnings

"What went wrong?" That is what officials in Louisiana, Texas, and other nearby states are asking themselves as they search for ways to prevent a recurrence of the death and destruction caused by *Hurricane Audrey*—the season's first big tropical storm—late last month.

The U. S. Weather Bureau says it warned residents in the stricken area about the approaching storm 36 hours before it hit. The Bureau points out that it even sent helicopters to isolated communities to warn the people there of the approaching hurricane.

Despite these claims by the Weather Bureau, a number of people in the stricken area say they had little or no warning that a vicious storm was about to strike. Others said they simply didn't have enough time to get out of the hurricane's path after hearing of the storm warning.

Weather officials are now studying ways to improve their methods of providing early storm warnings in all sections of the country where hurricanes are likely to strike. The Bureau is also working on projects that are expected to make it possible to



MACHINERY HAS REDUCED the work in haying. Automatic balers bundle the hay and toss it into wagons. Elevators then carry the bundles to lofts for storage.

accurately predict hurricanes as much as a month or more in advance.

Meanwhile, Louisiana, which was particularly hard hit by *Hurricane Audrey*, is still repairing its heavy storm damage. High winds and wind-swept tidal waves took around 500 lives and caused many millions of dollars in property damage during the storm.

Shakeup in Moscow

Will the dramatic shakeup in Moscow's government about 10 days ago lead to changes in Russia's policies toward the rest of the world? That question is now on the lips of officials in capitals around the globe.

In the recent Moscow shakeup, a number of top Red leaders, including Vyacheslav Molotov, Lazar Kaganovich, and Georgi Malenkov, were forced out of office. Molotov had been a First Deputy Prime Minister and chief of a number of government offices. Kaganovich was also a First Deputy Prime Minister. Malenkov had been a Deputy Prime Minister and director of Russia's electric power system.

Most of the ousted Red leaders, especially Molotov, had been closely associated with the harsh policies of the late Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin at one time or another. In fact, one of the reasons given for their removal from office was that they were "Stalinists." In addition, the ousted men were accused of opposing recent Soviet efforts to "ease international tensions."

The Moscow shakeup apparently was a victory for the Soviet faction headed by Nikita Khrushchev, boss of Russia's Communist Party. It is believed that a behind-the-scenes struggle for power had been going on in Moscow between factions led by Khrushchev and another headed by Molotov ever since Stalin's death in 1953. For the time being, it appears as though Khrushchev, who is now believed to be more powerful than ever before, has won this struggle for power.

The recent changes in Moscow are also believed to have increased the power of the Red Army and its boss, Marshal Georgi Zhukov. Zhukov has been given a bigger voice in governing affairs as a result of the shakeup.

Meanwhile, at about the same time that the Soviet government shakeup was taking place, Russia announced a "softer" policy toward its farmers.



ONCE A YEAR thousands of Guajira Indians leave their homes to take part in a salt harvest along the coast of Colombia. This year 42,000 tons of salt were taken from the ocean waters. Above, Indian women sew the salt into large sacks.

Moscow said that, beginning next January, Soviet farmers will no longer be forced to contribute as large a share of their crops to the Red government as in the past.

We shall discuss ideas relating to the significance of the Moscow government shakeup, and other phases of this issue, in a major article next week.

Be Careful

Each summer, between 6,000 and 7,000 people lose their lives by drowning. In fact, with the exception of highway accidents, drownings take more American lives each year than any other form of mishap!

Don't let your name be added to this summer's list of swimming casualties. No one needs to drown, says the Red Cross, if all of us remember these and other safety rules:

1. Learn to swim well. Also learn life-saving techniques in case the need arises.
2. Never swim alone. Make sure someone is nearby who can help in case of trouble.
3. Swim at a safe place, preferably one with lifeguards.

4. Don't swim right after eating, or when overheated or overtired.

5. Before diving, make sure the water is deep enough and has no hidden objects.

6. Distance over water is misleading—don't overestimate your endurance.

7. Take a boat along for distance swimming in open water.

8. Learn safe-handling and safe-rescue methods before taking out boats.

9. Most small craft will float when upset. Stay with your boat or canoe if it tips over.

Your local Red Cross chapter will give you free courses in swimming, lifesaving, and the handling of small craft.

This and That

Lebanon's voters gave their pro-western government a vote of confidence in elections which ended not long ago. The balloting was important because it was a test of Arab feeling toward our program for helping Middle Eastern lands defend themselves against the threat of communist aggression. Lebanon was one of the first Arab countries to accept the American program, and the elections showed that Lebanese voters are behind their government's action in this regard.

Pote Sarasin, Thailand's ambassador to the United States, will soon take over as Secretary-General of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). Sarasin will be the first person to hold that post which was created last March by SEATO members. As Secretary-General, he will supervise the various political, economic, and cultural activities of SEATO.

SEATO members include Australia, Britain, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and the United States. The organization was established in 1954 to foster closer cooperation among nations having in-

terests in the South Pacific region, and to combat the threat of aggression in that part of the globe.

More on Disarmament

A new American proposal for reducing armaments is now being discussed at the London disarmament talks. It calls for a 10-month ban on all nuclear weapons tests, to be followed by a global ban on the production of atomic and hydrogen weapons of all kinds.

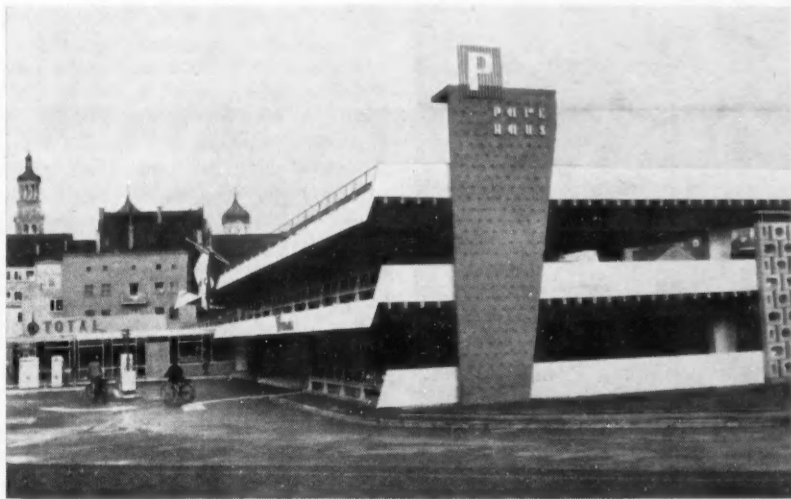
Under the U. S. plan, a number of steps would be taken as soon as agreement is reached on banning nuclear tests. First, inspection posts would be set up around the world to see to it that no nation violates the ban on atomic tests. Next, methods would be worked out to enforce the proposed agreement not to produce nuclear weapons. Finally, reductions would be made in non-nuclear weapons and standing armed forces.

Under our proposal, all nations of the world would be invited to join the disarmament plan—after agreement is reached between the leading western powers and Russia.

Money for Defense

A Senate-House group was ironing out differences between the 2 Houses of Congress on the nation's proposed 1957-1958 defense budget last week. An agreement on this matter may already have become final by the time this paper reaches its readers.

The chief difference between the defense measure passed by the House and that approved by the Senate is that the latter provides for nearly a billion dollars more for military spending. The Senate measure calls for slightly over 34½ billion dollars for this purpose. Though this amount is about 1½ billion dollars less than the Eisenhower administration asked for, the White House says it is "satisfied" with the Senate-approved spending program.



THE MODERN "Park Haus" in Augsburg, West Germany, contrasts vividly with the city's older buildings. It is called the nation's most up-to-date parking lot.

Turkey Today

(Continued from page 1)

METO is pledged to defend the Middle East against communist attack.

Turkey's determination to oppose communism is one of the reasons our government respects her. Should Russia ever decide to push into western Europe, we can be sure that the Turks would resist with all their might.

Turkey occupies an important spot in the world. For one thing, it borders Russia for some 360 miles. Then, too, the Turks control an important waterway which connects the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

The waterway is generally known as the Dardanelles or the *Turkish Straits*.

Actually, the route is made up of three bodies of water—the Bosphorus Strait, about 18 miles long; the Sea of Marmara, about 170 miles long, and the Dardanelles Strait, about 40 miles long (see map on page 7).

Russia has several ports on the Black Sea, and she would like to control the straits. In refusing to let Russia take a hand in the waterway, the Turks point out: 1. The Russians are welcome to use the straits in peacetime, just as other nations are. 2. There is, then, no reason for the Reds to control the straits, or even to share control of them.

Turkey knows well the dangers that Russia creates. In past centuries, the Turks fought several wars with Russia. In 1945-1946, at the end of World War II, the Reds tried to get some frontier territory from the Turks. The Turks refused to give up the land.

What is Turkey like as a country? Turkey lies partly in Europe and partly in Asia. The two parts are separated by the straits described above. Turkey's total area is 296,185 square miles—somewhat more than that of Texas and Vermont together.

European Turkey is about the same size as Vermont. There are rolling plains like those in our middle west, some mountains, and a rocky coast. The climate is moderate, and tobacco and fruits are important crops.

Istanbul (long known as Constantinople) is the chief port and commercial center. It has a population of



MODERN FARM MACHINERY is being used more widely as the old ways disappear in Turkey. Most Turks farm.

about 900,000, and was a major city in ancient times. The old part of the city is on European soil. A big manufacturing area is in Asia.

Asian Turkey, a little larger than Texas, is mostly a dry, almost treeless plateau with a climate that is hot in summer and bitterly cold in winter. The farmers there grow wheat and raise sheep, goats, and some cattle. The capital city, Ankara, is in the north-central part of the interior on the plateau.

The plateau is largely ringed by mountains. On the outside of the plateau's mountain ring, the land is fairly flat. Coastal plains along the Mediterranean and Black Seas are highly productive. Crops include olives, grapes, figs, other fruits, flax for making linen, hemp for rope, and spices.

What is life like for the Turks, who

now number around 25,000,000? Turkish life offers many contrasts, as might be expected from a land where the Asian and European worlds come together. There are American automobiles, fashionable hotels, department stores, factories, and people in western dress in the cities. There also are dingy narrow streets and open market places (bazaars) selling handwoven rugs and costume jewelry.

You may see a merchant riding a small donkey, followed by a camel loaded with goods to be sold. Then there are the eastern Moslem churches, or mosques, with slender towers.

Country areas offer startling pictures, too. Many farmers still use carts with wooden, spokeless wheels that were in style hundreds of years ago. Grain is both sown and threshed by hand on many farms.

Houses are grouped in villages,

away from the farm land. The homes are small and low, and often have dirt floors covered by straw mats. The buildings may be of rough stone in mountain areas, and of unpainted timber, or mud-and-straw brick, in the valleys.

Although old ways of doing work are generally followed, farmers are making progress. In village community centers, farmers learn modern methods of handling crops and improving the soil. Young men of high school age go to village institutes to study farming. Modern machinery is being introduced on the farms.

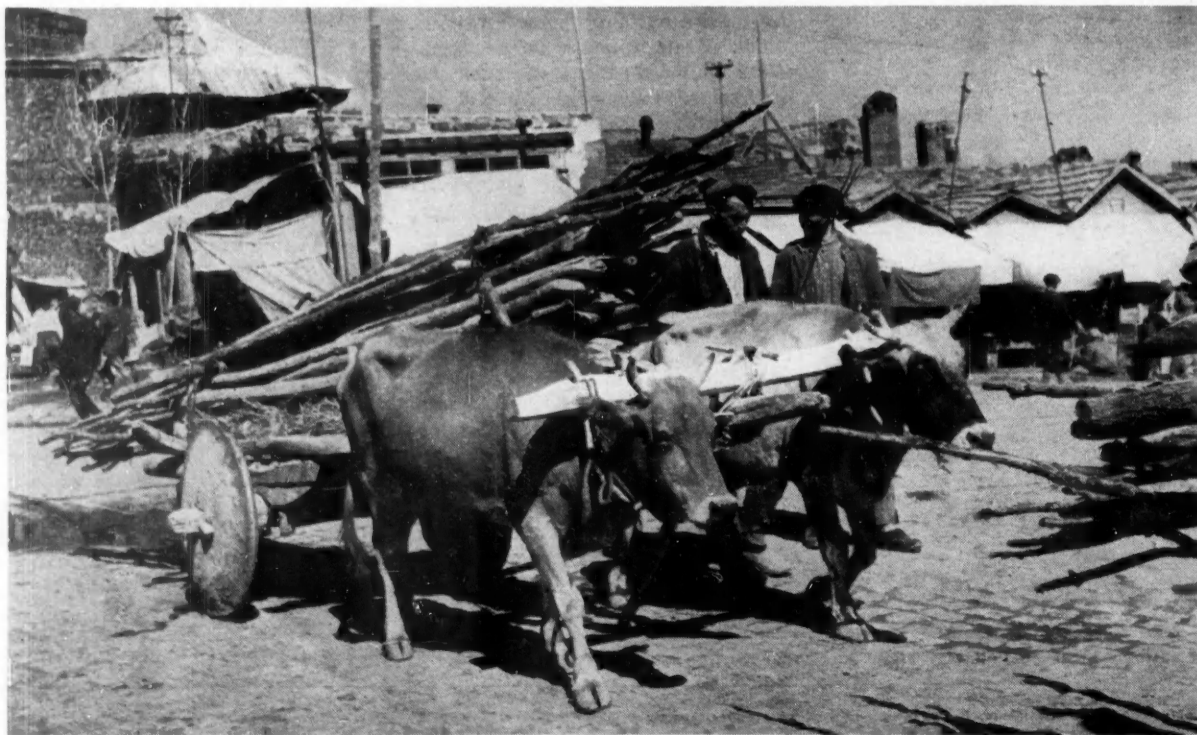
Although farming is still the occupation of nearly 4 out of 5 Turks, manufacturing is growing in importance. Steel, cloth, paper, glass, and cement are manufactured.

Most Turks are poor, and life is unusually hard at present. Turkey is not selling enough goods to western European nations to pay for goods she buys. The Turks, in fact, are in debt. Because of drought, wheat will have to be imported this year. Repairing damage caused by earthquakes to several cities and towns will be costly.

Because she lacks money to buy all the goods she wants, Turkey is having to do without some things. Coffee, for instance, is hard to find. Prices are high. A laborer may earn only around 50 cents a day, with which he is barely able to buy enough food. Even office workers who earn more money eat big amounts of bread and cheese.

As a U. S. ally, Turkey gets aid from us. She counts on aid to help solve some of her business troubles. She is also seeking markets for her goods.

What was Turkey in the past, and how did her republic develop? Ancient Turkey began in the early 1200's, when Ottomans or Osmanli settled in the land. These were fierce peoples who lived in black tents made of horsehair. They probably came from Mongolia—a region between Russia and China.



MANY TURKISH FARMERS still depend on oxen to draw carts and pull plows. Turkey grows cotton, wheat, flax.

The Ottomans founded the Ottoman Empire. In the 1500's, the empire included Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, parts of Hungary, Poland, and Russia, as well as much of the Middle East and North Africa. Very largely as the result of wars from the 1700's through World War I, the empire was nearly wiped out. After World War I, the country was reduced to its present size.

Kemal Ataturk (also known as Mustapha Kemal) started Turkey on the road to western ways of living in the 1920's. As an army officer, he had helped to overthrow the ruling sultan (king) of the old empire. The Republic of Turkey was set up in 1923 by the National Assembly (Parliament). Ataturk was made the republic's first President.

Ataturk did away with the veil, which Turkish women had long worn in public to hide their faces. He ordered an end to the fez—a round, red cap with black tassel, which Turkish men had worn for hundreds of years.

Farmers were horrified when Ataturk once appeared in a western-style Panama hat and ordered them also to put on hats with brims. Troops were used to enforce the order. Today, fez and veil are not often seen.

Ataturk built factories, set up agencies to help business and agriculture, and started new schools. Even so, education is not available to all who need it.

A new building program is under way this year. It came about after a member of the Turkish Parliament pointed out the need for better schools. He said that 2,000,000 boys and girls between 7 and 12 years of age had no place to go for an education. The new building program will help to realize Ataturk's goal of schooling for everyone.

As the man who helped to start the republic, Ataturk is looked upon as a



SEA of Marmara lies between Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits

hero by his countrymen. He is praised even though he acted as dictator and wanted government through only one political party.

The one-party system continued after Ataturk's death in 1938. A party system more like that in our country was tried out in 1946, and there are now some 18 parties in Turkey.

Today, candidates of the various parties campaign against one another for seats in the National Assembly. Turkish men and women vote for the candidates they like. Representatives winning election to the Turkish Assembly then choose the President.

The President names a Premier to handle the day-to-day affairs of government. Celal Bayar is President now, and Adnan Menderes is Premier.



TELEVISION PROGRESS is shown by these picture tubes. The new 21-inch tube on the right gives a picture 10 times as big as the long, narrow tube of 1932. To get the same size picture, the old tube would have had to be 3½ feet long.

Science in the News

Steamers going up the Congo River in the Belgian Congo of Africa have had a difficult time. A blue flowered plant, the water hyacinth, has grown so rapidly and so abundantly that it has blocked the country's main transportation system.

The attractive-looking plant has spread all over the world in countries near the equator. It is called a "vegetative reproducer" because a whole new growth starts up each time a small piece of stem breaks off.

Many means of killing the weed have been tried. At first, an effort was made to chop through the barrier, but pieces of the weed just floated down stream and started new colonies. Then the river authorities tried flame throwers. The under water roots, though, kept growing.

Finally, a research team found that an American chemical product 2,4-D would do the job. A campaign costing \$250,000 is now under way to spread the chemical on the weeds. Helicopters are taking part in the spraying.

By now, a 300-mile stretch of river has been cleared. All boats are checked to make certain that the disease is not spread. Even though there are parts of the river that cannot be reached, it is possible that the pest will soon be brought under control.

An expedition will soon set out for the jungles of Tasmania to try to capture a Tasmanian tiger. This animal is described as being the rarest mammal in the world. The last one in captivity died in 1933, and for a number of years it was felt that the species was extinct.

Tasmania is a wild island off the coast of Australia. Early this year a pilot flew over the island's beaches and photographed what is believed to be one of the rare tigers. The animal measures about 8 feet from its nose to tail—when fully grown—and has a large wolf-like head.

The International Geophysical Year has had a good start. A major explosion on the sun caused some interesting phenomena.

On June 26th, observers in Europe saw a major flare in the sun's atmosphere. A flare is a brilliant light which shoots ultraviolet rays, and—when it reaches the earth—disrupts radio and telegraph communications. In fact, this flare was so serious that many radios were blanked out for several hours.

Sun flares occur in 11-year cycles. Since observation of disturbances in the atmosphere is one of the main projects of the I.G.Y., the opening of the Year was timed to coincide with the peak of the eruptions.

The Department of Interior is going to permit walrus hunting in the Bering Sea off Alaska between May 15th and August 15th each year.

A successful hunter will be allowed to bring back the head and hide of a walrus, but must donate the meat to the nearest native village. Because the walrus population had been greatly depleted in the 19th century, hunting had to be suspended to permit the species to build up.

Since there now appears to be a plentiful supply of walruses in the Bering Sea area, a limited amount of hunting will be allowed.

—By NANCY BLACKWOOD



KEEPING COOL in the summer is no problem for this man. He tests automotive fuel systems under freezing conditions. An ideal job, isn't it?

News Quiz

Steel Industry

1. Why did the recent increase in the cost of steel arouse so much public interest?
2. What reason did the steel companies give for increasing the price of steel?
3. How did the steelworkers' union react to this reason?
4. Describe the effect of the steel price increase on the cost of consumer goods.
5. Tell something about the present production situation in the U. S. steel industry.
6. Which of the raw materials used in the manufacture of steel is hardest to acquire, and what is being done to overcome this problem?
7. List briefly the steps used in manufacturing steel.

Discussion

1. What do you personally feel is the effect of continued wage increases on the over-all United States economy?
2. Do you think the steel industry can meet the production demands of the future? Give reasons for your answer.

Turkey, U.S. Ally

1. What troubles is Turkey facing as she seeks to build up her standard of living?
2. How is the Soviet Union trying to get a foothold in Turkey?
3. What is the Turkish attitude toward the Red proposals?
4. Tell something about Turkey's position toward the free world, and give some examples of her actions to check communism.
5. Describe the waterway—sometimes called the Turkish Straits—which connects the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Why is it important to Russia?
6. Give the population and area of Turkey, and describe its 2 parts. What are some of the country's products?
7. Briefly describe the differing ways of life in the Middle East land, and changes that are gradually coming about.
8. How did the republic develop? Under whose leadership?
9. Name Turkey's present President and Premier, and tell something about the nation's system of political parties.

Discussion

1. Do you think Turkey is wise in resisting offers of aid from Russia? Give reasons for your position.
2. Should the United States increase aid to the Turks, to make it easier for them to solve economic difficulties? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. Who is Admiral Stump? What is his new mission in the Pacific area?
2. What changes would President Eisenhower like to see made in existing state-federal relations?
3. Why does newsman Harry Schwartz believe Moscow-Peiping relations are becoming less friendly?
4. What changes are being proposed for the U. S. Capitol?
5. What important figure seems to have gained more power as a result of the recent changes in Soviet government leadership?
6. Give as many Red Cross rules for safe swimming as you can.
7. Why was a recent election in Lebanon of special interest to the western nations?
8. Tell something about a new U. S. plan for ending tests of nuclear weapons.
9. Name the big Middle East land that celebrates its 10th independence anniversary in August. Who formerly ruled this land?
10. Briefly describe the beginnings of census-taking in this country.
11. Write a short outline of the career of Turkish President Celal Bayar.
12. In what state are U. S. prospectors seeking iron ore, which industry badly needs?
13. Give the full name of SEATO and list nations belonging to it.

WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"How the Reds Have Failed to Take Over Asia," an editorial in the *Kansas City Star*.

The Communist thunder over Asia has lost its earlier rumble of doom. Only 8 years ago, the forces of communism seemed unstoppable in the Far East. After the final defeat of Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese Reds were on the march. Their goal was nothing less than the remainder of Asia.

But they have fallen far short of their ambitions. In new territory, the Asian communists can claim only North Vietnam, rebellious Tibet, and possibly 2 provinces in Laos.

Otherwise, the communists have been stopped cold. Their 1950 aggression against the Republic of South Korea was a dud. It was turned back by the United States with limited help from other United Nations members.

The Red rebellion in Malaya is all but crushed. On next August 30, the Malay States will pass from British rule to independence within the British Commonwealth.

Three years ago, the Indo-China war ended at a Geneva truce conference. The Vietminh Reds were recognized for their actual control of North Vietnam. Their obvious strategy was to take the rest of Indo-China by subversion.

But something wonderful has happened in South Vietnam. There 12,000,000 people have held on to their freedom. President Diem's courage and leadership, with American backing, made this possible. In nearby Laos, the Reds have established a disputed beachhead. They have failed to make the grade in Cambodia.

After their victory in 1949, the Chinese Reds threatened to take Formosa Island by force. They actually seized a few other offshore islands. But the invasion of Formosa has been either postponed or canceled.

Military strength is a factor in the picture presented so far. In Korea, Indo-China, Malaya, and the Formosa area are forces to resist Red aggression. It's not the ideal arrangement, but it has been necessary.

But the communists of Asia have been active in many other ways. Until recently, they must have looked upon their neighbors—India, Burma, and Indonesia—as possible victims.

Communist groups have made some



STUDENT VISITORS at the United Nations listen through earphones to translations of speeches given in foreign languages. As our contacts with people from other lands increase, knowledge of their languages becomes more important.

gains in all 3 countries. In not one of them, however, do the Reds have any present prospects of seizing power, except on a local or provincial basis.

There had been little freedom in Asia before the end of World War II. First, Europe's colonial powers had ruled much of the continent. Then came Japan, with her dreams of an empire created by bombs and bayonets.

After Japan lost the war, the spirit of independence swept through the Far East. Britain gracefully gave up most of her colonies. Others had to be forced to pull out. The newly independent nations made—and are still making—many mistakes in building self-government.

So there was a great vacuum in the area. Red China wanted to fill it. The Chinese communists tried hard. But, so far, they have failed.

The fundamental reason is the growing awareness in Asia of communist intentions. Free Asians were willing to make concessions to Red China to keep peace. The neutralists among them were spared direct aggression. But even they have felt the sting of Red subversion, and have taken counter measures.

The others have been supported in their anti-communism by the United States. Our military and economic aid has been used as a bulwark against the lures of communism in underdeveloped areas.

Red China itself has not done well by its 600,000,000 subjects. Information of this type drifts through Asia. It may stiffen the will to resist and convince some who have given communists the benefit of the doubt.

The fate of Asia's masses is our first concern. These are people for whom the lessons of Hungary have the greatest significance. Red China's endorsement of Soviet ruthlessness in Hungary has made it clear what Peiping would do in like circumstances.

The great hope of Asia is Red China's inability to make much head-

way as an ambitious colonizer. This is the record of today, whether it is due more to weakness inside Red China or to forces standing against her on the outside. Towering above everything else is the collective will of free Asians to somehow maintain their cherished independence.

"Languages for Understanding," an editorial in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*.

Everyone knows the world is shrinking. But the fact that peoples are getting closer to one another physically means little unless they also understand one another better.

For this reason, the United Nations is trying to promote foreign language study in all nations. Senator Wiley of Wisconsin and others have been urging Americans in general and their government especially to promote the study of foreign languages. But if the government has been slow to act, it is partly because Americans themselves have been slow to recognize the importance of language training.

In 1946, our State Department did not have 1 officer who could read an Arabic newspaper. But language training for diplomats was begun in that year. Even today our envoys to several major allied nations do not speak the language of those countries, but some of them have taken private courses to learn.

It may be said, in fact, that government agencies are now doing somewhat better than the public schools in language training. For example, the Army's language school alone had graduated 16,000 students by mid-1955, and now has some 2,300. This is more than are enrolled in modern foreign language courses in all the public high schools of Kansas or in any one of 8 other states.

A million or so Americans will apply for passports in 1960—3 times as many as in 1950. More than a million American service men and women are stationed in 900 foreign installations.

But no statistics can show the growth of America's role in foreign affairs.

Complacency in regard to languages is not good understanding, good business, or good diplomacy. A shrinking world demands expanding knowledge.

"The Queen of Independence," an editorial in *Life*.

The news that Britain's fair queen, Elizabeth II, and her Prince, the Duke of Edinburgh, are going to visit America again is welcome indeed. When they came in 1951 (she still the Princess Elizabeth), President Truman spoke the national feeling: "Never before have we had such a wonderful young couple that so completely captured the hearts of us all." Some of us also remember the last royal visit in 1939, when Elizabeth's parents came.

That was 18 years ago. What vast changes there have been since—not least within the British Empire itself. Since World War II (a period in which 100,000,000 people were made colonials of the Soviet Union) Britain herself has given independence to 507,000,000 people.

Consider this impressive timetable of liberation: 1947, India and Pakistan; 1948, Burma and Ceylon; 1956, the Sudan; 1957, Ghana. And the timetable of liberation still to come: this August, Malaya's 6,200,000; probably by 1960, Nigeria's 32,000,000; probably by 1962, an independent West Indies federation of Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Barbados, Windward Islands, and Leeward Islands.

In addition to applauding all this liberation, we might go further and praise the British for taking pains to make independence work, by preparing their colonies for self-government. Elizabeth may properly be known to history as the Queen of Independence. It is fitting, then, that she should be coming here to help commemorate, at Jamestown, the founding of what was to become the modern world's first colony to achieve its independence.



BRITAIN'S QUEEN ELIZABETH may be known as the Queen of Independence some day